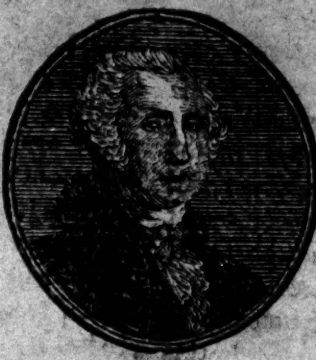


Alexandria AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1801.

[No. 8]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

French Brandy in pipes and
casks,

Gin in pipes,

Brandy in casks,

Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes
and casks,

Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,

Raisins and Figs in casks,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

James River Tobacco in kegs,

Hardware in boxes assorted,

Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

ALSO,

One bale of Diaper Table

Cloths of different sizes,

One box of China Bowls,

Four sets of elegant China.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 14.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Chocolate in do.

Raisins in do.

Mens' fine Shoes,

Leading Lines and Bed Cords,

Some Household Furniture,

Together with

A variety of DRY GOODS.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE, Auctioneers.

March 17.

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock
in the afternoon, will be sold at the
Market Square, on a credit of 12 months,
by giving bond with approved security,
the following Negroes, viz.

One negro man about 30 years of age,
of an excellent character, understands the
soap boiling and chandling business—has
been hired for 20 pounds a year and cloath-
ing, &c.

Two young men under 20 years of age,
bred to the baking business, hired at 20
pounds a year and cloathing, &c.

One negro man about 28 years of age,
a shoemaker—one boy about 14 years of
age, with several others not particularly
described.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Auctioneer.

March 16.

Printing in all its variety
executed with neatness and
dispatch.

A LETTER

From Robert Goodloe Harper, of South-
Carolina, to his constituents.
Washington, Feb. 26th, 1801.

THE occurrence, my dear sir, which I
consider as next in importance, is the treaty
with France; which was signed at Paris on
the 30th of September last, and arrived
here some time in December. It is almost
wholly of a commercial nature, and places
our trade with that country on a footing
as eligible as that whereon it stands with
other nations.

The ratification of this treaty met with
some difficulties in the senate, but was at
length agreed to, under two conditions,
which are not considered as being of a na-
ture to create objection on the part of
France. The first is to expunge an article
which we supposed to imply what we did
not intend ever to stipulate; and the se-
cond, to limit the duration of the treaty to
eight years: a precaution usual in com-
mercial treaties, and particularly neces-
sary in the present varying and uncertain
state of the world. Some further objec-
tions which I thought well founded, were
made to the treaty; but as it has been
accepted by the constitutional authority
no good can result from stating them.

Our commercial treaty with Prussia has
also been renewed. It is important not
only as respects our trade with that nation
but also with the north of Germany: an
extensive and increasing branch of our com-
merce.

The most important act of congress
which has passed in the present session, is
that for regulating the courts of the Uni-
ted States. According to the former plan,
there was one supreme court, consisting of
six judges, and a circuit court in each state.
These circuit courts were held by the jud-
ges of the supreme court, one of whom
attended at each of them for that purpose;
and as they were held twice a year, the six
judges were obliged, in the performance of
this duty, to travel perpetually from one
end of the continent to the other. In such
long and frequent journeys, accidents would
happen to prevent their attendance; and
then no court could be held. Hence a
great delay of business, and much loss and
inconvenience to the suitors, jurors and wit-
nesses. As the supreme court, moreover,
is the high court of appeals, and the last
refort, in all cases subject to the judicial
authority of the United States, which in-
cludes matters of the utmost importance
both to the nation and individuals; it is
necessary to have in that court, men of
great learning and experience, and of that
weight of character which is rarely acquir-
ed till an advanced age. Such men must
ever be unable to support, for any length
of time, journeys of such frequency and
extent as those which the former system re-
quired. If qualified at a middle age for
the duties of the office, and able to support
its fatigues, they must gradually become
unequal to the labor, in proportion as
they become more fit for the duties of the

at length must be driven from the bench,
at the time when they had become its
greatest ornaments.

The invariable tendency of such a sys-
tem, must have been to degrade, ultimate-
ly, the supreme tribunal of the nation, by
filling it either with young men of little
character and experience, or with needy
old men who would hold their seats for
the sake of bread. Those seats must have
been gradually abandoned by men who
could live without them, and had attain-
ed the eminence and age necessary for fill-
ing them as they ought to be filled. Ever-
y sound politician will feel the necessity
of changing a system, which must have
produced such effects on the administration
of justice.

The new system relieves the judges from
this intolerable labor, reduces their num-
ber to five, and assigns them no other duty
but that of holding the supreme court at
the seat of government. The post will
now become so eligible as to be accepted
and retained by the most eminent charac-
ters in the nation: which will gradually
render the supreme court of the United
States what it ought to be, and what sure-
ly the pride of every American must in-
duce him to wish that it may be, one of
the first tribunals in the world, for the
ability, learning and dignity of its mem-
bers.

The former system was not only thus
inconvenient in practice, but wholly ina-
dequate to the proper administration of
justice. The circuit courts of the United
States have cognizance not only of civil
actions and suits to a great extent and va-
lue, but of all offences against the laws of
the United States. These courts there-
fore are of great importance, and indeed
of absolute necessity, to the support of the
government; which can never be respect-
ed or obeyed, unless it holds in its own
hands the means of punishing infractions of
its laws.

There are two states, Tennessee and
Kentucky, in which, on account of their
very remote situation, no circuit courts
could be held; it being impossible for the
judges of the supreme court to go into
them for that purpose. The important
duties of the circuit court in those states,
were, therefore, delegated of necessity, to
other courts, instituted for a different pur-
pose, and very unfit, from the mode of their
construction, for the discharge of those du-
ties. The district of Maine, a very im-
portant part of the union, was in the same
predicament. New settlements and states
are perpetually forming on our frontier
territories; and they must all have been
in the same situation with Maine, Kentuc-
ky and Tennessee. They must have been
left destitute of circuit courts. In several
of the states where circuit courts were ac-
tually held, their great extent rendered
one court wholly inadequate to the busi-
ness. In Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-
York, for instance, in each of which there
was but one circuit judge who was obli-

bliged to attend it, as parties, jurors and
witnesses, were under the necessity of tra-
velling in very many cases, two, three, and
even four hundred miles. The inconve-
nience, expence, and loss of time hence re-
sulting, were so great as to deprive indivi-
duals of the benefit of the court, in many
cases where it might be highly important
to them; and, in a great degree, to de-
prive the government of its aid in execut-
ing the laws: for persons would seldom
inform against offenders, when the infor-
mation was to lay them under the necessity
of attending as witnesses at such a dis-
tance.

These various inconveniences it was im-
possible to remove by the aid of the old
system; for the judges of the supreme
court could hardly go through the task of
holding the circuit courts already establish-
ed. Any increase of their duty, was,
therefore, out of the question.

Nothing remained but to adopt a new
system, whose principles might be suitable
to the present state of the country, and ca-
pable of extension according to its future
circumstances. It was therefore provided
by the new bill, that such of the states as
by their great extent, or peculiar situation
were exposed to the greatest inconvenience
from having but one court, should be di-
vided into two districts each; that each of
the remaining states should constitute one
district; that all these districts should be
classed into circuits, consisting each of 3
or 4 districts; and that in each circuit
there should be 3 circuit judges one being
commissioned as chief judge, whose duty
it should be to hold a circuit court twice a
year, in and for each of the districts com-
posing the circuit. The states divided
were Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsyl-
vania, Virginia, and Tennessee: Massachu-
setts, partly on account of its extent, and
partly of the detached situation of the dis-
trict of Maine, which belongs to it;—
New-York, Pennsylvania and Virginia, on
account of their magnitude and extent of
territory: and Tennessee, from the detach-
ed situation of its two principal settle-
ments, which lie on different sides of a
wide and uninhabited range of mountains.
The territories of the United States be-
yond the Ohio, which do not belong to
any state, were also erected into a district
called the district of Ohio; and the whole
number of districts, was thus increased to
twenty-two. The number of circuits is
six: the first consisting of Maine, New-
Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-
Island; the second of Connecticut, Ver-
mont, and the two districts of N. York;
the third of Jersey, Delaware, and the
two districts of Pennsylvania; the fourth,
of Maryland, and the two districts of
Virginia; the fifth, of North-Carolina,
South-Carolina and Georgia; and the sixth
of Ohio, Kentucky, and the two districts
of Tennessee.

Those circuit judges receive a salary of
two thousand dollars each, except those
of the sixth circuit, who have but fifteen

hundred. The difference was made on account of the difference between the western and the Atlantic, states in the expence of living and the value of money: fifteen hundred dollars in the former, being considered as equal to two thousand in the latter.

The whole additional expence occasioned by this system, is about thirty-nine thousand dollars at present: but as one judge to be taken, at the next vacancy, from the supreme court, his salary amounting to three thousand five hundred dollars, will be saved; and being deducted from the increased expence, will reduce it to about thirty-five thousand five hundred dollars. This increased expence, which amounts to less than the support of a single frigate of 32 guns, is, in my judgment, a most inconsiderable object, when compared with the importance of providing for an able, punctual and efficient administration of justice. Without such an administration, it is clear that no government can long be respected or maintained.

This system received a most persevering and violent opposition from those, whose main object and endeavor it is, to keep the federal government as feeble, and as dependent on the state governments as possible. As nothing tends more to defeat this plan, than to give the federal government a complete and well organized set of courts, where its laws may be duly enforced; so nothing promotes the plan more effectually, than to keep that government destitute of such courts, and thus lay it under the necessity of depending, in a great degree, on the state courts for the execution of its laws. Hence the zealous opposition to this system; about the expence of which so much is said, while the real objection to it, consists in its tendency to give stability and dignity to the general government, and to render it independent of state influence and controul.

Among the remaining acts of the session, one of the most interesting is that by which the jurisdiction over the ten miles square, ceded by the states of Virginia and Maryland for the permanent seat of the federal government, is assumed pursuant to the constitution. The act leaves in Congress the legislative power over this district, and provides for the execution of the laws and the administration of justice, by a proper establishment of courts, and the appointment of judicial and executive officers.

The law prohibiting intercourse with France expires on the fourth of March. As the treaty with that power cannot be considered as complete, till she shall have agreed to the conditions under which we consented to its ratification, many members, of whom I was one, were of opinion that, till such consent shall have been given we ought not to abandon our measures, nor trust in her power such quantities of the property of our citizens, as will be sent to her ports as soon as the intercourse is restored. The majority, however, tho't otherwise, and the law is suffered to expire. The chief reason for this step, was to enable the growers of tobacco, vast quantities of which are consumed in France, to obtain for that commodity, the high price which it is supposed that it will bear in her ports, as soon as they are opened. Thus, as on too many other occasions, ill-considered views of local interest and partial advantage, were suffered to decide a question of national policy. I lay ill-understood; because it is demonstrable on the clearest

principles, and is admitted by every person who understands the nature of trade, that to open the intercourse will not occasion any solid or lasting increase in the price of tobacco; though it no doubt will create a temporary rise, which may tempt the merchants to purchase at a high price, and ruin themselves by the speculation.—The price of every commodity must ever depend on the demand for it. While this demand continues, as the demand for tobacco always does in France, to increase the difficulty of supplying it, will increase the price to the consumers; who must pay not only for the commodity, but for the risk and expence of the circuitous transportation. Remove these difficulties and the price immediately falls. The consumers get the commodity cheaper and that is the whole effect. The prohibition of direct intercourse between this country and France, rendered the supply of tobacco difficult, hazardous and expensive. The French still got it; but as it came to them thro' the ports of other nations, the price in their country rose very much, and they were forced to pay very dear for the commodity. Restore the intercourse, and the supply immediately becomes direct and easy, and the price in France falls in proportion. This measure, therefore, by which the planters of tobacco expected to benefit themselves, will afford no lasting or real benefit to any body but the French—whom it will enable to purchase tobacco cheaper than at present.

I have explained this point somewhat in detail; because a great out-cry was raised against those who wished to continue the law till the treaty should be agreed to, as if they were willing, and even desirous to deprive our own citizens of the fair price of their produce.

An attempt was also made to renew and continue in force the sedition act, which expires on the fourth of March.—I voted for this continuation and supported it with all my might; because I considered the law as highly proper and beneficial in respect both to the government and the people; for while on the one hand, it provides for the punishment of those who publish false, scandalous and malicious libels against the government; on the other, it enables persons (who are indicted for libels, to give the truth of the matter in evidence for their justification, which the common law forbids, and this limits the fine and imprisonment, which by the common law is wholly in the discretion of the court. As to the objections to the constitutionality of this law, they have been fully considered and overruled in the only place where they could be properly urged, that is, the courts of justice, whose province it is to decide on the constitutionality of laws.

The prosperous state of our finances, of which I shall have occasion to speak more fully hereafter, a state prosperous beyond example or expectation, has rendered it unnecessary to continue the direct tax, or to adopt any other new tax. The present revenue, with the increase which it must receive from the additions made to the impost last session, and from the natural increase of wealth and population, will be amply sufficient for all the exigencies of our affairs, should they be conducted with skill and success.

Provision was made for completing the six seventy-fourers, voted at a former session of Congress; for which purpose five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated. The peace establishment of the navy was

also regulated in the following manner: all the public ships now in service, except thirteen frigates, are to be sold; their guns, arms and military stores being first taken out and laid up for future use. Of those frigates, six are to be kept in constant employment, for the protection of our coasts and some parts of our distant commerce, from piratical and unauthorized depredation. Nine captains, thirty-six lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midshipmen, are also to be retained in service; but are to have half pay only, when not actually employed. This number is greater by one half, than would be necessary for the six frigates; but it was thought advisable to retain them, so that there may be always officers ready for three or four of the other vessels, should it become necessary, as in the present state of the world it well may, to arm and send to sea an additional number. The reduction, in the mean time, will produce a saving of about a million in the navy expences of this year. To the officers who are discharged from service, an advance of four months pay is to be allowed; a reward to which their patriotism and alacrity in entering the service, have well entitled them; and which will operate as an encouragement to similar conduct hereafter, when the country may stand in need of the personal services and sacrifices of its citizens.

It was also proposed to provide for procuring annually and preserving for future use, the timber for one ship of the line and one frigate; but this was declined; from an opinion I presume that to finish the six seventy-fours, will be progressing with our navy as fast as our situation admits of or requires. This was not my opinion, I confess, but perhaps it may be a correct one. I thought, and still think, that our resources would justify greater exertions, and that our political interests, and the efficacious protection of our dignity and our rights, against the injustice of other nations, required them. I therefore was decidedly in favor of the measure.

March 5th, 1801.

These, my dear sir, are all the acts of any considerable importance, that have been adopted during the session which closed on the night of the 3d instant. It will remain for another letter, to give you some account of the general state of our affairs.

Till which I remain sincerely yours,
ROBERT G. HARPER.

BOSTON, March 7.

Yesterday arrived, ship Antelope, Cole, from Barcelona, 57 days.

Left there ships Columbia, Pichins; Mary, Taylor; Gen. Wayne, Leder; brigs Comet, Bools; and Iris, Cassina, all of New-York; ship Superior, Smith, of Charleston. The ship Hannah and Eliza, Wilds, of Boston, touched at Barcelona, and sailed for Alicant. Barque Two Brothers, Holman, of Salem, touched at Barcelona, and proceeded on to Genoa.—Brig Elizabeth, Williams, of N. York, had sailed for Mahon. Spoke capt. Allen Nye, from Jamaica, bound to Norfolk—also, 10 days since, captain Crosby, in a Boston sch'r from Savannah home. Extracts from the Log-Book of the ship Herald, capt. Silsbee, from Calcutta, arrived here 27th February.

November 1, at 4 P. M. discharged the Bengal pilot, in co. with the ships Perseverance, Cleopatra, and Grace, for Philadelphia, and ship Sphinx, for Baltimore.—The E. I. company's packet Cornwallis,

of 18 guns, being at the same time a little astern of us, and steering the same course. November 3, lat. 20. N. long. 18, 45, E. wind S. and pleasant, at day light saw 2 sail; we soon discovered one of them to be the Cornwallis, the other from her appearance we immediately suspected to be a privateer. At 8, A. M. the strange sail stood towards the Cornwallis for half an hour, when the latter bore down upon us, under all sail, commencing at the same time a running fight with the other ship, which by this time displayed French colours. We soon perceived they were both plying their sweeps very briskly, that the Frenchman's grape was making great havoc on the Cornwallis, & were very apprehensive she would strike to the privateer before we could get to her. Finding that the appearance of our 5 ships (each of which presented a full tier of guns) did not deter him from pursuing the C. we expected the Frenchman might be too bold, therefore on approaching them, drew ourselves in a close line to receive him, notwithstanding which he continued to chase until we judged him within reach of our guns, when a broadside from each of our ships induced him instantly to haul his wind, and row off, apparently in great confusion, as he did not afterwards discharge a single gun, although it was in his power to have done much damage to the Cornwallis, and was without reach of our shot by the time each ship had discharged our four broadsides. The Cornwallis having by this time got along side of us, the captain expressed a wish to consult, we went on board his ship, exchanged signals, and agreed to keep together.

The privateer was well known to be La Gloire, of 18 or 20 guns, 12 and 9 pounders, and 200 men. The Cornwallis was much injured in her tackle, and some men wounded. The captain and officers acknowledged the protection we had afforded them in the most grateful terms. November 5, parted company with the Cornwallis. November 7, lat. 14, N. long. 89, 20, S. parted with the Perseverance, Cleopatra, and Grace; the ship Sphinx sailed in company. November 17, parted with the Sphinx. January 15, arrived at St. Helena, and sailed the 16th. The Sphinx has arrived there, and sailed on the 13th.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Arrived ships Draper, Taylor, Greenock; Sophia, Sammis, Charleston; Flora, Gillender, do. brigs Mentor, Roalofs, Hamburg; Theresa, Coopman, Altona; Clio, Bourne, Amsterdam; Neptune, Savannah; sch'rs Suffannah, Beard, President, Pearson, Hannah, Wilber, Curatoman, Hill, and Cornelia, —, Virginia.

Cleared, ships Warren, Everet, London; Perseverance, Allen, Newry; Delight, Wilden, Dublin; Barque Frederica, —, Londonderry; brig Jane Maria, Ingraham, Amsterdam; sch'rs Flying Fish, Leitch, Nevis; Louisa Bridget, Eve, Bermuda.

The Clio has had a remarkable passage of 31 days from land's end. Sailed in co. with the ship Pamilla, of Baltimore, for the Isle of May; Phebe Ann, of Philadelphia, for Portsmouth, Eng. and the ship Frederick, for this port. Arrived there, the ship Maria, Hufley; President, Chew; Chesapeake, Tombs; and brig Hetty, Sands. The ship John, Howet, and Hare, Ogilvie, were ready for sea.—February 5, in the Channel, saw an Eng-

lith fleet of 19 sail. January 30, in the channel, spoke the brig Maria, from Philadelphia for London.

The brig Mentor, Dec. 16, in the Channel spoke the American ship Mary, Thompson, from Rotterdam to St. Thomas.

The Draper left there the ships, Amsterdam, Packet, Fanny, Huron and Brifeis; brigs, Brandywine Miller and Trio. The Trio was to sail the same day with the Draper. The Huron, Hill on his passage out, in a gale, lost his bowsprit, chief mate and one hand.

The sloop Minerva, Bell, left at Curacao, the brig Nymph, late of New-York, she had been sold for 7000 dols. brig Venus of New-York, to sail in 4 or 5 days for this port; brig Clarissa, to sail for Philadelphia; a Baltimore brig, and several others. Trade dull at Curacao—no money to be seen. Provisions bore a good price.

March 2d, in lat. 33, 35, long. 75, spoke sch'r —, Carpenter, 24 days from Havana to Baltimore. March 4, in lat. 36, in 15 fathom water, spoke a schooner from Charleston to Baltimore.

The ship South-Carolina, Pelor, from New-York, has arrived at Charleston.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

James Blake, Esq. Consul of the United States for Santo Domingo, arrived here yesterday in the brig Boston, from Cape-Francois.

Mr. Blake has furnished us with the Bulletin Official de Saint Domingue, of the 29th Pluioise, (18th February, of the Christian calendar,) from which we translate Toussaint's account of his having possessed himself of the Spanish part of the Island. We are also informed by Mr. B. that a convention from the different departments was shortly to meet at Port-au-Prince, in order to form a code of laws for the government of the Colony. These laws are to be submitted, first, for the approbation of the Black General himself, and afterwards sent home for the concurrence of the French Government.

COLONIES OF FRANCE.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

St. Domingo, 13th Pluioise, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Toussaint Louverture, general in chief of the army of St. Domingo, to his fellow citizens of the French part of St. Domingo.

CITIZENS,

I announce to you with great satisfaction that I have taken possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, in the name of the French Republic.

A column commanded by the general of Brigade, Moyse, marched to the north against St. Yago; a second column commanded by the chief of Brigade Paul L'Overture, to the south west against Santo Domingo. Each of them were attacked by the Spaniards, who seemed determined to oppose our taking possession. The columns notwithstanding pursued their rout. The measures of wisdom, of prudence, and of humanity, which I had taken, prevented the effusion of blood; and with very little loss I gained possession of the whole island. Persuasions alone, after the first attack, was the only means I made use of. My enterprize was crowned by the most brilliant success.

The general of Brigade Moyse, con-

ducted himself with that courage, that moderation and that bravery, which always characterize a French general. He executed with precision all my orders. He has rendered me a clear and precise account of all his operations, and the conduct of the officers and soldiers under his command has given me infinite pleasure. Discipline and subordination have been observed with a scrupulous attention, and persons and property rigidly respected.

The adjutant gen. Hebecourt, whom I sent to the Spanish Governor Joacim Garcia, with my instructions to negotiate the taking possession of the Island has fulfilled his mission with honour, wisdom and prudence.

[Here follows a particular detail of the marches of the troops.]

In consequence of this detail which it gives me pleasure to make public, because it is true, I declare that the officers and soldiers composing the army of St. Domingo have deserved well of their country.

Salut et fraternelle amitie.

Le General en Chef,

TOUSSAINT LOUVERTURE.

Letters from Glasgow as late as the 25th of January, brought by the Draper, which arrived at New-York the day before yesterday, were received here this morning. It is mentioned in one of these that the bounty on wheat had been refused by the King and Council. We expect European extracts by this arrival for our next.

Arrived, ship Active, Izatt, Oratavia; sch'r Hannah, Bradford, Passamaquoddy; Lucretia, Morton, do. Hannah, Grave, Georgetown.

Cleared, brig Mercury, Campbell, Jamaica.

Sch'r Orange, Dove, of and from hence to St. Vincents, is taken and sent into Guadalupe—since liberated.

Brig Maria, Hardie, from hence to London, was spoke on the 30th Jan. in the Channel, all well.

Ship Phebe Ann, Gardner, of this port, failed from Amsterdam for Cowes the latter end of January last.

Ship Robert, Maffett, from Baltimore, has arrived at Amsterdam.

Ship Thos. Wilson, Smith, from hence, has arrived at Amsterdam.

Ship Amity, M'Levan, from hence, has arrived at Amsterdam.

At Oratavio, the 12th of Feb. the ship Harmony, Wickham, of Philadelphia, bound to Bengal, and at Santa Cruz, the same date, and the sch'r Eliza and Katy, Gardner, of and for Philadelphia, to sail shortly.

Lift of vessels at New-Providence, brought by the schooner Fair Trader, captain Griffen.

Ship Terrific, Brown, of Philadelphia, for adjudication; sch'r Catharine, Rinker, do; Maria, Wallace, further proof; sloop Sally, Wilkenon, part cargo do. sloop Rambler, further proof; brig Julia, Holt, to be sold for salvage; ship May-Flower, Fall, of Charleston, cleared; ship little Martha, Sile, of Baltimore, do. ship Margaret, of do. do. sch'r Success, of Charleston, for further proof; sch'r —, Johnston, of do. do. sloop Dependence, Churnside, of Philadelphia, condemned.

Several other vessels belonging to New-York, Baltimore and Charleston, for adjudication.

Left at Providence—sloop Jeanet, Van-

der, of Philadelphia; and ship Polly Woodworth, Savannah.

American vessels at Whampoa, Sept. 7. Ships, Betsey, Howell, from New-port failed 14th Nov. She was last from Massa Fuero, with skins.

Mary, Percival, of Boston, do failed 10th of Nov.

Fame, Jones, of and from Philadelphia, arrived 4th Nov. expected to sail 5th of January.

Swan, Dean, from N. York, arrived 7th Oct. to sail 5th Dec.

Alert, Bowles, from Boston, arrived Sept. to sail 5th Dec.

Jenny, Coffin, of Boston, last from Massa Fuero, with skins, arrived 1st Sept. to sail 1st Dec.

Rising States, Jenks, of Boston, from Massa Fuero, with skins, arrived 7th Oct. to sail 1st Dec.

Brig Francis, Irvine, from Boston, arrived 13th November to sail for N. W. Coast.

Besides two other vessels expected from Massa Fuero.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of the 12th.

"Captain Bourne, who arrived last evening from Amsterdam, left that place on the 25th of January. He informs us, that it was the current report there, and obtained general credit, that the articles of Peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic had been signed; and that Admiral Nelson had taken the command of a fleet which was destined to act in the Baltic.

For the Alexandria Advertiser.

SONNET TO PEACE.

PEACE, heaven born nymph, this once, oh! deign to hear

My humble suit, nor let me plead in vain, Tho' oft rejected, still I prefevere, And lowly bow a suppliant again.

Oh hear me now, not for myself I crave, A boon I know thou wouldst to me deny; Too roughly tost alas! on sorrows wave, E'er now to meet thy dove-like placid eye.

But oh for Ellen, hear my zealous prayer, And for thy past neglect of me atone; Oh make my sifter thy peculiar care, Ere rosy health with happiness is flown.

Go placid nymph, and in her bosom dwell, 'Till summon'd hence she bids her friends farewell.

MIRA.

Alex. March 10.

A publication has appeared in Germany, entitled, "A Letter from an Ambassador to his sovereign relative to the Policy of the House of Austria, published by a friend to the Independence of the Empire." It has caused a considerable sensation, and has been prohibited in several places, and particularly at Hamburg, where every thing that may give offence to great powers is cautiously avoided. The Author of the letter accuses Austria of several attempts against the rights of the Empire. He says, for his Prince, who in his opinion has more authority than the rest, to oppose the

abuse of the supreme authority of the Emperor, He asserts, that if Austria should be able to prosecute, for some time longer, her ambitious policy, the German Empire will be divided like Poland.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED,

Ship Aurora, Collet, London
Sch'rs, Trial, Green, Philadelphia
Mary, Rose, Baltimore

CLEARED,

Sch'rs, Mississippi, Guthrie, Norfolk
Sea Flower, Symonds, New-York
Sloop Tempe, Nye, Bolton

For Charter,

The fast sailing, copper bottom Ship AURORA, JOHN COLLET, Master; burthen about 300 tons, built in Philadelphia of live oak and cedar, and is ready to take in a cargo.

For terms apply to the master on board, or to

ROBERT T. HOOE & CO.

March 18. eo

Expecting to leave the U.

States for a few months, I have fully authorized Mr. John Keene, living near Centerville (Fairfax county) to transact any business in which I am concerned.

NEWTON KEENE.

Centerville, March 18. raw31†

A Farmer Wanted,

An honest, active, industrious man (if not a gentleman) who can and will work, and make others work. I am not partial to any country, but from my small experience would prefer a German, as they are commonly brought up to habits of industry and know their duty—I must confess, that a native would not be preferred, knowing from past experience their habits to be inactive, while away their time, too proud to work themselves, and too lazy to see that others do their work as it ought to be done, few indeed excepted.

A single man of middle age, who can bring testimonials of his character (and who has not given to the habit of soaking whiskey grog) would suit me best; to such a person I promise good wages and good usage. I want the man I have described immediately.

B. DULANY.

Shuter's Hill, March 18. d

Abandoned from his master's

service, at the Rope Walk in this place, on Monday the 16th instant, a NEGRO BOY named HARRY, eighteen years of age, rather low in stature, a very pleasant countenance; had on and took with him, when he went away, a short drab coloured jacket and trousers of the same, blue cloth do. light coloured cassimere breeches yarn stockings and new shoes. If he is not harbored about town, it is probable he is at Mr. Wren's who married the widow Hipkins, near the Falls Church, where his mother lives, and his father in the same neighborhood. I will give FIVE DOLLARS to any one who will bring him home or lodge him in the work-house, if about town or within 5 miles, or TEN DOLLARS if at a greater distance.

Masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

JOSEPH HARPER,

Who has a snug HOUSE and large GARDEN, near the Falls Church, to let.

Wanted to Charter,



TWO VESSELS, to load immediately for Greenock—one of 1500, the other not under 2000 barrels. The cargoes are ready.

ALEX. HENDERSON & Co.
Merchants' Wharf, March 16. d

The beautiful, thorough bred imported Horse, O'KELLEY,

Now rising five years old, a beautiful bay, offine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent sportsmen to be of the first stock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own sister to Aurelius by Eclipse.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horse will cover mares the ensuing season, the first three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's seat Salisbury, and the balance of the week at Sudley Farm, about five miles distant, at Fifteen and an Half Dollars the season, and Six Dollars the single leap, which may be discharged at any time during the season by the payment of twelve dollars and three shillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from those who send their mares. Mares coming from a distance can be pastured at 30 cents per week, and grain furnished them, if required, at the market price; every attention shall be paid them, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. The season will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of August.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

At a Court held for the county of Westmoreland, the 22d day of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor,
of Jeremiah G. Bailey,
deceased, complt.

vs.

Jane Bailey, Adm'x of
Samuel Bailey, dec. and
William Wright, dfts.

In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey, administratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceased, not having entered her appearance and given security agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the said Jane is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Jane do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith published, in some newspaper printed in this commonwealth, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of this court-house.

A copy, teste,

JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.
(F. 27—eo2m)

Printing in all its variety executed with neatness and dispatch.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th. eo

NEW-YORK SHOES.

JOSHUA RIDDLE

Has just received by the schooner Philip, capt. Tubman, from New-York,

A neat and general assortment of (New-York made) SHOES of the best quality, among which are Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Slippers, Miss's do. best calf skin do. Childrens' Shoes, Gentlemen's Shoes; No. 1 of a superior quality and newest fashion, together with a great variety of stuff Slippers and leather Shoes.

Also,

Fresh Teas of every kind, Queens Ware in crates and by retail, and DRY GOODS, which he offers for sale on moderate terms.

March 12.

d3tzaw6t

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union-street, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Castile soap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna segars
60 barrels East & West-India sugars
Hyson, suchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China assorted in boxes
Russia duck and cordage
A variety of shoes and foal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handsome furniture.
January 28. eo

A JOURNEYMAN HAIR DRESSER.

A sober, steady young man will meet with a good situation and liberal wages, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER GIRD.

March 16. eo

On WEDNESDAY the first of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed for sale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Household Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceased. Six months credit will be given for all sums above six pounds, giving bond with approved security; and all sums under six pounds cash must be paid.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in properly proved: and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'x.
March 14.

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

In addition to their former stock, a supply of the following GOODS:

Brussels and Scotch Car-

peting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Cassimeres,
Handsome Register Stoves, with Steel
Fenders,

Shovels and Tongs,
A handsome assortment of London bound
Ledgers and Journals, Waste Books,
Bill and Bank Books, &c.

Gentlemen's fashionable Hats,
Do. Dressing Cases complete,

A handsome assortment of Japann'd and
Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards,
Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coasters,
Tea and Coffee Urns,

Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas some malicious and evil disposed person or persons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince street and tearing up the cases, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, so that he or they may be brought to justice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3.

Wanted to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A convenient dwelling house and lot, with stable, &c. Apply to the printers. March 16. d

The high bred imported Horse PUNCH,

Will cover mares this season at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at Twenty Dollars each mare, and One Dollar for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from sir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marske, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horse was my property and sold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witness—Thomas Bullock.

N. B. He won forty two different plates, besides matches and sweepstakes, while in the possession of sir John Lad, bart.

Good grafs for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or escapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

SALT.

Landing from on board the schooner Mary, 3000 bushels Turk's Island Salt. For sale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16. "

An excellent stand for Business.

A large two story Frame HOUSE and LOT at the S. E. corner of King and Royal streets, TO BE LET, and possession given the first day of April next. Enquire of

ROBERT MEASE.

March 17. d3teo

Salt for Sale.

Turk's Island, Isle of May, And Liverpool Fine, in bulk and sacks.

Madeira Wine of the best quality in pipes, Lisbon do. in quarter casks and hds.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf,
March 12. d.

Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the
WASHINGTON TAVEN